The M'Kean County Miner.

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
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Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to their care.
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Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.,
13 Exchange Street, ERIE, PA.
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

is authorized to receive moneys for me; also subscriptions to my history. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in M'Kean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Heirs.
Williamsport, Dec. 24, 1874.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand, opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Mattson, he is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c
WM. SPECHT.
Smethport, Feb. 4, 1875.

The Sword of Bunker Hill.

He lay upon his dying bed.
His eyes were growing dim,
When with a feeble voice he called
His weeping sons to him.
"Weep not, my boy," the veteran said,
"I bow to Heaven's high will,
But quickly from you anvil bring
The sword of Bunker Hill."

The sword was brought; the soldier's eye
Lit with a sudden flame,
And as he grasped the ancient blade,
His memory went to Warren's name.
Then said: "My boy, I leave you gold,
But what is better still,
I leave you, mark me, mark me now,
The sword of Bunker Hill.

"'Twas on that dread, immortal day,
We dared the tyrant hand,
A captain raised this sword to me.
I bore it from his hand,
And as the awful battle raged
It lightened freedom's will.
For, boy, the God of freedom blessed
The sword of Bunker Hill.

"O, keep the sword, and if a foe
Again invades our land,
My soul shall shout from heaven to see
It flame in your right hand;
For 'twill be double sacrilege
If where reek despot's ill,
Power strike again man's rights won by
The sword of Bunker Hill."

"O—keep—the sword"—his accents broke,
A smile and he was dead,
But his wrinkled hand still grasped the blade
Upon that dying bed.
The sun remains, the sword remains,
Its glory growing still,
And forty millions bless the age
And sword of Bunker Hill.

A hundred years have smiled o'er us
Since for each sacred gem
Our fathers' diadem.
Stern Putnam, Prescott, Warren fought,
And sons as yet will tread
To gain by work more world-wide for
The sword of Bunker Hill.

AN OLD SAILOR'S STORY.

In 1828, I was second mate of the brig Isabel. We had been freighting for six or eight months among the West India islands, and picked up a good deal of money. At last the hot weather came on, freights grew dull, and we made ready to sail for home. In the meantime, there came on board four Spaniards, who wished to engage a passage to the North, and being able to accomodate just that number, we accepted them. They were all soldier-looking fellows, and one in particular was so much so, that I wondered why Captain Hillman entertained so little distrust of him.

Neither myself nor the chief mate liked the arrangement, for in those days every sailor had the dread of pirates pretty deeply impressed upon his mind. And, indeed, we had only a few months previous been chased by the murderous scoundrels off the Isle of Pines.

We set sail, and I must confess that I passed the first night in quite uneasiness. The passengers spoke but little English, and their conversation was, therefore, mostly between themselves. During such colloquies, it seemed to me that I could detect in them the manner of guilty men—a constant look of distrust and watchfulness; but as the second day wore on, and I became accustomed to the appearance of their well dressed figures at my side, my anxiety abated.

Toward the evening of this day, however, my attention was drawn to a slight altercation between the cook and the Spaniard, Escalardo, the man whom I had remarked as the most villainous-looking of the four. Drawing near them, I asked what had happened.

"Why, sir," replied the cook, "while I was on the galley, this Spanish gentleman sprinkled something on the meat; I scraped it off the best way I could. I don't want any interference in the affairs of my galley."

The faithful old cook looked angry; nor was this all—his glance and tone told me that a grim and dreadful suspicion had entered his mind. The Spaniard, however, remarked that he had merely intended to season the meat with a kind of pepper highly esteemed in Cuba; but, upon my expressing a curiosity to see it, he regretted that he had none remaining. I was about to order the cook not to produce the meat at supper, when the captain, approaching us, made light of the affair, laughing at the old cook's jealousy of encroachment upon his peculiar province; and as the mysterious substance seemed to have been wholly removed by the cook's knife, I hoped that no harm might result.

The captain ate freely of the meat; the mate was evidently affected at what had transpired, yet his appetite prevailed. I avoided it entirely; and as to the Spaniards, the circumstance of their leaving it untasted seemed not remarkable, as we had learned on the day previous that they were not in the habit of eating animal food at supper.

Shortly afterwards the captain, mate, and three of the crew became dreadfully sick. I felt a terrible presentiment of the worst, yet what was I to do? The captain was helpless in his berth; the mate lay in agony upon the transom; the only foremost hand able to come on deck was at the wheel; the cook was paralyzed with fear; and my ideas of what could or ought to be done, were confused by the suddenness and appalling difficulty of my position.

Should I arm and attack the villains? Whom should I arm, and how commence? Were the helmsman to stir from his station, a knife would be at his heart; and were the cook to leave his galley, he would not walk to the end of it.

I went to the cabin, where the captain and mate were vomiting in great distress; and while overhauling the medicine, more from that sense of restlessness which we all feel in the presence of sickness, than from any hope of affording relief, the companion doors were shut upon me, and the slide shoved in its place. At the same moment there was a slight struggle on deck, a groan and a fall; and next came a heavy splash in the water under the stern. I had felt that I could as easily defend myself in the cabin as elsewhere, for upon deck I had been entirely at the mercy of the pirates, momentarily expecting them to strike; but reason for their not doing so soon became evident.

Escalardo came to the slide, and ordered me to come on deck. I refused, and expressed a determination to defend myself.

"We no kill you," he said; "we want you for navigate."

"What have you done with the cook?" I then asked.

"We stab him; he in overboard; so is other man. All men in the forecastle dead; we stab them all."

Then I knew that the three villains had killed the three men whom the poison had rendered helpless, and that only myself and the two fearfully sick officers remained. The latter were already at the point of death.

I told Escalardo that I would come on deck when the captain and mate should have passed all suffering. It seemed dreadful that the impatient wretches should murder them with knives; and hence I could not bear to leave them. My refusal to do so, however, availed nothing; for crowding into the cabin, the pirates at once dispatched their victims, and passed the bodies out of the windows.

The pirates divided the money—about ten thousand dollars—and they then informed me that I must navigate the vessel to South America. They were all sailors, and the brig being easily handled, the task would not be very difficult. But to think of heading for distant seas, with that sickening horror upon my heart! There were blood stains upon the deck, in the cabin, and in the forecastle—and how could I remain in such a vessel? But no one knows what he can do until suffering has taught him.

We were now becalmed, and with the full strength of the Gulf stream were drifting northerly at the rate of four miles an hour. The ignorant pirates, whose operations had never brought them much to the northward of Cuba, had no idea that the current was thus bearing us along, while it was upon this fact that I built almost my only hope.

In high spirits at the success of their enterprise, they laughed over their gold, and were continually boasting of the murders they had at one or another time committed. Escalardo remarked that he had probable sent more persons into eternity than any other man living; and I had little doubt of my being added to the list, whenever my services should be no longer required.

Three days were passed in this manner; and in the meantime I had assured the Spaniards that it would be madness to proceed on the South American voyage without a further supply of water. I had, at a favorable opportunity, let out the contents of two casks in the hold. At the end of this time, the wind sprung up, and it was decided to enter an inlet which I described as upon a wild portion of the southern coast, with which they were entirely unacquainted, and there obtain the needed supply.

Though it was the month of August, the weather now, fortunately for my purpose, became tempestuous, with squalls and heavy gales from the south and west. We were obliged to shorten sails, and sometimes to lie too; and all the while I managed to keep the brig in the Gulf stream, so that even while lying with her head to the westward, she had a strong northerly drift. The pirates kept me almost all the time at the helm—I dared not let them suspect that this was the very thing I could have wished—and two or three times I wedged the compass so that it could not play. I was afraid they would discover that we were making too much northing, and though their ignorance of the by of the coast was a most hopeful circumstance in this connection, I dared not wholly trust to it.

At last I ran out of the Gulf stream, and just after I had taken an observation of the sun, which till then had not shown itself for several days, leaving me to be guided by the gulf weed and the water's temperature—the wind came out northeast, piping in right good earnest. My heart beat quickly, for the quadrant had shown me that my hour had come.

Our water casks were almost empty, and the pirates, who had all this time supposed me to be heading and hanging about to gain the southern inlet, were very glad when I told them we should reach the coast in a few hours. And I—you cannot imagine my sensations. Oh, if the wind should die out—if it should head us off—if morning should dawn, and my plan be only half accomplished! Often had the villains drawn their knives across my throat, in signification of what would come should I play them false; and now it was success or death.

Headed west-northwest, the little brig bounded along, and you may well believe that I watched every variation of the breeze, and the drawing of every sail, as I never watched before. Over and over I revolved my precious reckoning—"Yes, yesterday I struck out for the Gulf stream; last night I headed that and that; to-day I was sure of my figures. It must be so—I have made no mistake. Yet, how, if I cannot manage at last? A single error, a shadow of suspicion, and a knife will end all." Thus I mentally conversed with myself.

Here and there were vessels sailing upon various courses, but I dared not approach, dared hardly look at them. As evening approached, I saw the land. It would be dark ere we should reach it; and this for all went hopefully. Yet never had the blood stains upon the brig's deck looked more hideous than now. Hope had in a measure broken the nightmare of horror, and more fully than before I realized the awfulness of the tragedy which had been perpetrated.

Strongly the northeaster piped—it would not fail me now—and the clouds were thick, and the night would be very dark. Then upon the lee bow gleamed a light, and presently away off the weather bow shone faintly another. Oh, the anxiety of that moment! I was right. There they were, the two beautiful lights—yes, beautiful indeed to me. But the hour of greatest peril was at hand; and, like a dramatic author who fears for his last act, I studied again and again the various contingencies that might cross my plans, and reveal my intentions to the murderous Spaniards.

We passed the lights, at a considerable distance from both, and many were the inquiries of the pirates as to our position. I told them that we had a few miles further to run, when we should have reached the anchorage at the watering place. Darkness prevented them from seeing the land, and they had not the most distant idea of their surroundings. The lights they imagined to be upon two islands—at least, they took my word for it, and had no suspicion of our real whereabouts.

On and on flew the Isabel; and if ever at one time more than another I have tried to exert my nautical judgment and forethought, it was then. We saw other lights; but the pirates supposed them to be upon the ocean coast, along which they believed themselves sailing. At length, I requested them to take in the light sails and the courses. This command, I well remember, was one with a dreadful thrill at my heart, I assure you—"Let go the topsail yards, and clew up!"

It was done; and I could see that a dark bank was rising under the lee bow.

"Stand by to let go anchor," I shouted, "while I bring her up in the wind!"

I clapped the helm hard down, while the four pirates ran to obey my last direction. Oh, how my blood seemed to suffocate me! They were all away forward. It must be now, if ever. A hundred times that day had I glanced at the yawl, and the tackles that held it; and now, quickly, but with a steady hand, I sprang to the davit-falls. First the larboard, then the starboard, I seized; but was careful to lower away with both simultaneously, that the boat might not be swamped. Then, clapping my hands on the taffrail, I dropped into her, unhooked the tackles, and, with my hands against the brig, pushed with a force that sent the yawl shooting from under the counter. At this moment, I heard the anchor go overboard. I had just time to grasp an oar and commence sculling with all my might, when the pirates ran aft. Escalardo's tones rang fierce and loud. His horrid Spanish oaths might at another time have curdled my blood; but now I had him upon the hip.

"Ahoy the fort!" I shouted; "ahoy there the fort." For I well knew the dark bank so close at hand.

The voice that answered was the most blessed sound I ever heard. It was from one of the United States' sentinels, and I was gliding under the walls at old Point Comfort! Escape for the pirates was impossible, for the strong easterly wind must preclude all hope of getting to sea, while the fort could have disabled the brig in an instant. A boat, with armed soldiers, now boarded her. Three of the pirates were taken in custody, but Escalardo was found dead in the cabin. Dismay, disappointment, and the certainty of his doom, had impelled him to draw his Spanish knife across his throat. The others, when brought to trial, had the effrontery to profess themselves innocent. Escalardo had duped them—Escalardo had done all—they had injured no one; but the United States court thought differently, and they were hung at Norfolk.

A Telegraph Story.

The story of the Buffalo operator who was locked in the office at dinner time, and who had to telegraph to various cities to get out, is surpassed by a similar occurrence which happened in Detroit not long since. The *Free Press* tells the story: An operator was working on one Chicago wire, and feeling a desire for a toothful of the weed, quietly interrupted the report he was sending to instruct the gentleman who was taking from him in Chicago to ask the other gentleman on the Detroit wire to tell Powers, who worked about six feet from him, to hand him a chew of tobacco. The instructions were followed out, and in about half a minute Powers tossed over his tobacco box, as he could not fail to respond to a friend who had sent for a favor so great a distance.

HOUSE BUILDING.

A Pleasant Talk of Our Houses as Compared with those of Foreign Countries—Good Suggestions.

Among the first feelings which a traveler acknowledges to himself after returning from Europe is one of disappointment at the general run of our houses, especially those in the country. He misses the picturesqueness of the English cottage, of the German farmhouse, the vine-grown walls, the window projecting from the roofs, the low height, the shadow, and quiet tone about them, and the irregular form. He feels at first as if he would give all the sizing, formal villas of his country for one little ivy-grown or red-roofed cottage in an English hawthorn lane or a green German valley. But soon experience teaches him that a country's architecture is to a large degree a necessary fault and outcome of its circumstances. We have a peculiar and difficult climate here, and must first of all consider it in our buildings. There is the heat of the tropics in the summer, and the almost Arctic cold in the winter. We cannot have low houses here, for the rooms would be intolerable in summer. Low, sharp-gabled cottages, with dormer windows in the roof, are, no doubt, picturesque, but they mean hot chambers under the roof, and low, close sitting-rooms. Even if an air-chamber be secured between the roof and the bedroom, still the upper rooms, in such nights as we have now, would be almost unendurable. We must have houses high between floors, and the bedrooms well separated from the roof.

Then another element of the picturesque is the deep shade and thick vines overclambering the walls. But our experience shows that sun and air are indispensable for health in a house, and we are compelled more and more to plant trees at a little distance, securing shade by piazzas or balconies, and allowing the sun free play on roofs and walls. A moderate use of wall-vines is, of course, permitted under these conditions, but any excessive draping with ivy or creepers breeds insects and increases dampness. The constant liability to malaria, of course, modifies all our modes of building, and compels us to admit sun and air. Indeed, it will be noticed now in England that all the country houses are built much more in the American or French style than formerly, with airy chambers, high stories, and much openness to the sun, and summer balconies for shade.

The irregular form of English houses is a historical feature; a result of growth. It appears here sometimes where an old country-seat has been enlarged and remodeled, and is wonderfully attractive. But it is exceedingly inconvenient. It requires great expense in the care, in lighting, warming, and drainage. The cheapest of all houses is the square house, and as most people build with small means in this country, they naturally adopt this, or some modification of this form. These old and irregular English villas, it should be remembered, have become nuisances under modern sanitary ideas. Their drainage is execrable, and they are often nests of typhoid fever.

In this country, the first thing for a householder to consider—before all ornamentation or architectural effect—is drainage. He must see to it that his water pipes and drain pipes are well protected from the frost, that the traps are close, and that the outflow is unimpeded. In all small households it is the part of wisdom to place the water pipes behind the kitchen chimney (which is always warmed), to have but one angle, and no cross pipes to any bedroom. So fatal are the return gases from a drain, that it is safer to keep up the old country custom of bowl and pitcher in the bedroom, and obtain all the water from but one place—the bathroom—which should be entirely separated from the bedrooms. It is believed by physicians in New York that one of the most prolific sources there of diphtheria and all foul air diseases is the return gas through the Croton water drains.

In regard to material, it is doubtful if anything is more suitable for this climate than wood, with brick filled in. This is dry and warm. But in every locality there are peculiar, and often beautiful, building stones which could be combined with wood in the Swiss chalet style with very pretty effect. Yet small house builders will find that every deviation from the ordinary style is expensive. Stone alone seems often damp and (for some unknown reason) not so completely water-tight. A red roof is a very pretty feature, but if of tile or slate, it is expensive, and if of shingles, exposed to rot. It seems a pity that the modern black and blue slate is so much taking the place of shingles in country houses. Piazzas are the great necessity in this climate, and the prettiest feature in our architecture. They should not, however, be built on the south side of the building, and on the west should not be so broad as to exclude all winter sun. A balcony for an open-air breakfast would be an exceedingly pretty feature in our best villas.

Of means of warming a small country house it is difficult to speak "to edification." Our present system of hot-air furnaces is ruinous to health, and destructive to furniture. The old fashioned hall stove is preferable. We are inclined to favor a moderate "portable furnace," and then soap-stone Franklins with open fires for the sitting and bedrooms—to be replaced by grate fires in spring and autumn, with a "dumb-waiter" from the cellar to lift fuel to upper floors. Most people unquestionably keep their houses too warm, and with too little change of air. House building is continually improving in our country districts, and, under the present cheaper cost of materials and labor, we shall soon have a great revival of this art, and a gradual development of American architecture.

Household Hints.

To Cook Cabbage.—Chop the cabbage head fine, or cut it as small as you can well with a knife. Half of an average head is sufficient for a meal. Put it into a kettle, and pour over it about a pint of boiling water. Cover it up and keep it boiling steadily (not letting it burn dry by too hard boiling) for half an hour. Pour off what water remains,—the cabbage itself supplies some water in cooking—and pour in a teacupful—or two if you like—of good milk, salting to taste. Let all boil up together, and it is done. If you put in considerable milk it will be much liked if poured over "white gems" split in two.

Rich Orangeade.—Steep the rinds of six Chins and two Seville oranges in a quart of boiling water, closely covered up, for five or six hours; then make a syrup with a pound of sugar and three pints of water; mix the infusion and syrup together, press in the juice of a dozen Chins oranges and the two Seville oranges from which the rind was taken; stir the whole well together and run it through a jelly bag. (Should sweetness be required, add some capillaire syrup.) Two lemons must be used as well as the two Seville oranges, but care must be taken that the flavor of the lemons does not predominate. A little orange-flower water may be added, if agreeable.

Lemon Pickle — For Fish, Cold Meat, Etc.—To one gallon of best white French or pickling vinegar add twenty lemons; take one ounce of bay salt, one ounce of peeled garlic, quarter of an ounce of cayenne pepper, half an ounce of white pepper, one ounce of mace, one good nutmeg, two ounces of white mustard seed, all well powdered together in a mortar. Cut each lemon half way through with a knife, divide the powdered ingredients equally in the twenty lemons, squeezing it into the middle of them. Place them in an earthen dish large enough to lay them single. Bake them till quite brown and the moisture nearly out of them; turn them hot from the oven into the vinegar; close them down, occasionally stirring them. It will be ready for use in ten days, but the longer it remains the better.

Black Dye.—To dye either wood, cloth hair, fur, or silk. Boil the articles for two hours in a decoction of nutgalls, and afterward keep them two hours more in a bath composed of logwood and sulphate of iron, kept during the whole time at a scalding heat but not boiling.

Dangerous Hallucination.

Hallucinations are sometimes as inconvenient as they are foolish. Occasionally they only concern the people who chance to labor under them; but more frequently they result in complications of a serious nature. Such a case is reported by the *Rocky Mountain News* as occurring at Toquesville, Utah. A gentleman named Richard Fryer, imagining himself to be a Messiah, gained possession of a revolver and then went in search of the devil. His journey was not a long one, for he very quickly entered the house of Thomas Batty, a neighbor, and at once shot him through the head. Proceeding in his terrible chase, he next lifted a child of Batty's, who was asleep in the cradle hard by, into the air, and shot it also; after which he blew Mrs. Batty's brains out as she tried to save her infant. Satisfied with his achievements, he now sallied forth into the street, and announced to a crowd which had gathered that he had slain Beelzebub and several of his imps; whereupon the sheriff, thinking that it was time for action, summoned Mr. Fryer to surrender. To this demand the lunatic demurred, and a fight ensued, in the course of which the representative of justice, with the aid of a revolver, put an end to Fryer's hallucinations and career at once. The principal fact to be noted about the tragedy is the readiness with which firearms were produced and used throughout the horrible business. Everybody concerned appeared to have a loaded pistol close at hand, and seemed anxious to use it, and the only thing to be wondered at is that so few were killed. On the same day, at Panamint, two men, named James Bruce and Robert M'Kinley, settled a little dispute about the ownership of a gun by shooting each other mortally; while at Idaho, the other day, a bartender called Horan was shot and fatally wounded by one James Hamlin, with whom he had a "difficulty."

The Cost of it.

The *Sun* says: Plymouth church has increased Mr. Beecher's salary for the current year to $100,000, making an addition of $90,000 to his usual pay. This addition is made expressly to cover his expenses in the scandal suit, and may therefore be accepted as a semi-official announcement of what those expenses have been. The items are made up about as follows: Wm. M. Evarts, $25,000; Ex-Judge Porter, $15,000; Austin Abbot, $10,000; Gen. Tracy, $5,000; T. G. Shearman, $5,000; Witnesses' expenses, $10,000; Incidentals, $5,000. Total, $75,000.

Items of Interest.

An ingrain car-pet—a polite conductor.

The street car horses in New York number 11,250.

Most people are like eggs—Too full of themselves to hold anything else.

Stage-load after stage-load now can be seen going up the Catskill road, and the hotel keepers sing hymns.

Why is a drunkard like a bad politician? Because he is always poking his nose into measures that spoil the constitution.

Two dozen frogs, weighing a pound apiece, have been shipped from this country to Europe, to be used for breeding purposes in the gastronomic interests.

The natives of Alaska have learned how to make whisky from molasses, and are very fond of it. They call it "hoochnoo," and were taught by natives from Admiralty island.

Lessons are connected by deaf mutes very much as by other students, only in place of our lip-repetition they use the fingers beneath the desk, plying them with astonishing rapidity.

Cholera infantum is raging among the children of Baltimore, and the physicians lay it to the imprudence of mothers in allowing the little ones to eat too much green fruit and vegetables, and using too much ice water.

A large whale got aground in Galveston harbor, Texas, and was killed without much difficulty. It is the first seen there for twenty-seven years, although they have frequently been reported in the Gulf of Mexico.

Frozen peaches will be shipped to Europe this summer in large quantities. A successful experiment was made last year, and it was demonstrated that fruit kept frozen during the ocean voyage thawed out fresh and fine in flavor upon arrival in England, where it was sold at enormous prices.

The New Orleans and Mobile railroad company have purchased ten thousand barrels of creosote soil to protect their bridge timbers and piling from a marine worm known as *teredo navalis*, which exist in such numbers in southern waters that piling is rendered worthless by them in eighteen months' time. The creosote soil has been used successfully in Europe.

A young lady in Indianapolis sought to impart the hue of health to her cheeks the other evening when dressing for a party, and found the requisite bloom in the coloring matter of some cinnamon candy. During the evening her cheeks became very much swollen, and the poison soon after communicated itself to her eyes. She is now quite blind, and there seems to be little hope that she will ever regain her sight.

A correspondent writing from the Black Hills to the New York *Tribune* doesn't think much of the prospects for gold, and gives the following as an actual test from Mr. Logan's pit, near the stockade, which was reported the best so far: Twenty-four buckets of dirt were washed, yielding four and one-quarter grains, troy, of gold, or about sixteen cents—three-quarters of a cent to the pan. This tells its own story.

A London paper tells of a countryman being taken to a theater, and when the lights were down and the play had commenced he was offered the use of an opera glass. Examining it as closely as the darkness of the place would permit, he placed it to his mouth and turned it upwards. Finding that no liquid was coming out of it, he handed it back in despair, saying: "It's empty, John; there's no' a single drop in't, man."

A record of the professional base ball clubs up to July 10th, shows that the Bostons won 37 and lost 4; the Athletics of Philadelphia won 26, lost 7; Hartfords won 25, lost 12; St. Louis won 17, lost 6; Philadelphias won 16, lost 17; Mutuals of New York won 14, lost 15; Chicagoes won 11, lost 11; Red Stockings won 4, lost 13; Washingtons won 3, lost 23; New Havens won 3, lost 25; Atlantics of Brooklyn won 2, lost 31.

The New York Census.

Oswego has a population of 22,288—gain of 1,370 since 1870. Binghamton, 15,425—gain of 2,882 since 1870. Troy, 56,000. Five years ago it was 46,465—gain of about 3,500. Elmira in 1870 was 15,863; now 20,096—gain of 4,232, nearly 1,000 a year. The population in 1865 was 13,130. Syracuse foots up a population of 53,300. The population of Dunkirk is 7,214. Port Jervis foots up 8,500. Hudson has 8,564. Amended returns from Kingston give the population of that city at 20,610. The cities of the Hudson between New York and Albany rank in numbers as follows: Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Yonkers, Hudson.

A Builder's Lien.

A bill justly viewed by mechanics and builders with much distrust and apprehension is pending in the Connecticut Senate, having already passed the Assembly. It provides that, unless a builder's lien is recorded within a certain time and in a certain manner prescribed, it shall no longer take precedence of an ordinary mortgage. The bill is manifestly designed as a protection to mortgagees upon whom the penalty of careless money lending should properly fall, rather than upon those who by priority of expenditure of labor and material are entitled to the first lien.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1875.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery county.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY BAWLE,
of Erie county.

The Directors' Convention.

In our local columns we have endeavored to give a satisfactory report of the proceedings of the convention of School Directors called by State Superintendent Wickersham to take action in regard to the salary of our county superintendent of common schools.

It is very evident from the proceedings that the sentiment of the county, as expressed by the representatives from the several townships, was overwhelmingly in favor of a reduction of the salary from $2000. A few Directors labored hard to induce their colleagues to stand by the action of the May convention, yet, though they were confronted with the best legal talent of the county, and the entreaties of the supposed most influential men of the county, they could not be swerved from their intention. Hon. B. D. Hamlin was on hand as the legal champion of Supt. Curtis, ready to flood the convention with law and learning, but the Directors wo'd not allow the honorable gentleman to uncork himself. They did not look upon themselves as a court or jury, or Mr. Curtis as on trial, and did not want to hear his paid attorney.

The Directors followed the dictates of common sense and the sentiment of their constituents, rather than the intricate windings of law, and placed the salary at $1000 per year. It may be that the action of the convention was illegal and unconstitutional. If so, the School Department assumes the responsibility, and suggests that the matter can be tested in the Supreme Court. We do not know whether Mr. Curtis will resort to the courts, yet we hear that he is encouraged to do so by some of our legal gentlemen. Even if successful, we should consider the extra $3000 very hard-earned money for many reasons. It is very certain that the action of this convention will meet with a heartier approval from the citizens and taxpayers throughout the county than was accorded the May convention.

In this connection we wish to call the attention of the editor, or occasional editorial writer, of the *Reporter* to the proceedings of this convention. It will be remembered that he lost his head in reference to the action of the previous convention, and laid the "salary grab" at the doors of the Republican party! We suggest that he cut out the list of directors who fought the reduction and finally withdrew from the convention because they could not carry their point, and look up their political record. He will find that all but one (the father of the Superintendent) are Democrats, and have howled themselves hoarse about Republican corruption.

And will "Alpine" get some one who can read to read the list to him?

THIS is the way the Potter County *Enterprise* works up Democratic thunder for the campaign:

"Hartranft receives $6,000 more salary per annum than any former Governor of our State ever received. He receives $9,000 more per annum than the Governors of five States, and $6,000 more per year than either Governor Allen of Ohio, or Governor Tilden of New York, and yet our ring politicians and demagogues are all the time harping about the virtuous administration of Governor Hartranft."

Article 4, section 4, of the amended Constitution of this State, which went into effect Jan. 1st, 1875, provides that the Governor shall receive for his services an annual salary of $10,000, and there shall also be further provided for his use a suitable and furnished executive residence. Comment is unnecessary, but Democratic figures will lie.—Allegany County *Reporter*.

THE Buffalo *Express* says: "It is now three weeks since Sam. Tilden went to dally with the sea waves at Long Branch, and in all that time not one word have the democratic organs uttered about the moral turpitude of Grants' spending the summer there. Why is this thus?"

THE RAG-BABY OWNED.

When the Ohio democracy adopted the inflation platform the New York *World* endeavored to console itself and cajole its readers with the flattering unction that the platform did not represent the party; that the real evidence of the position of the Ohio democracy must be found in the hard-money record of its candidate—roaring Bill Allen. And then it proceeded to quote multitudinous extracts from bullion speeches made by the vociferous William somewhere back in the past ages. The saving clause of the Ohio campaign was to be the hard money past record and present attitude of Governor Allen. And now that hard-money veteran has performed the unexampled feat of swallowing his record and himself, and he appears after a magical flip flap, standing squarely on the repudiation platform—turned inside out—a paper-money champion—an animated rag babyist. And the *World* is honest enough to acknowledge it, and does so rather grotesquely in the following metaphorical paragraph:

Ever since the Ohio convention left a rag baby basketed in a democratic platform, on Governor Allen's stoop, there has been a great pulling at his door bell. Mr. Pendleton's friends have twitched the bell and run around the corner, waiting with malicious smiles and evident impatience for the old gentleman to open the door. The Republicans have steadily pulled at the bell, anxious to call the governor out and ask him whether he still affirms that he has nothing to retract in all his hard-money speeches during a long senatorial career. Hard-money democrats residing east, west, north and south of him, seeing the disreputable cuss lying in front of his door, have respectfully pulled the bell in order to apprise him of a public disgrace, that he might promptly cause it to be removed. At last the old gentleman has heard the racket—octogenarians sometimes sleep heavily. Day before yesterday he opened his door, took a look at the rag-baby, put on a blush of paternal pride, lifted from its basket and carried it into his own house with the proud step which is like nothing in nature so much as the haughty mien of the antlered tribe.

It might be added that the blushing "parient" seems to take as cheerful a view of the situation as did a certain farmer named Winch up in Chautauqua county, under similar circumstances devoid of metaphor. The poor authorities had commenced proceedings against him in the matter of support of a child of a former servant girl of Winch's. After the trial he returned home and entered the house with this brisk announcement to his better half "waiting for the verdict," "Well, Maria, *they swore it onto us.*" Allen would have the hard-money democrats understand that Pendleton, Thurman and the *World* have "swore it onto us."

After this, it will do no good to "spit on the platform" unless they spit on the candidate also—they are of the same texture and color. So the gap in the democratic party widens.—*Buffalo Express.*

Hireling Talebearers.

It is the practice of the metropolitan newspapers to keep in their employ a corps of correspondents who are dispatched hither and yon by their employers wherever there is any prospect of gathering items for a thinly spread letter, flavored according to the partisan tendencies of the newspaper they happen to represent. These letters are published as reliable; sometimes they may be, but oftener they are not. The fact that each "trusty correspondent" of two papers will often tell an entirely different story in regard to the same matter tends very much to shake one's faith in their perfect reliability. A notable instance of the bogus character of the representations of these itinerant reporters has come to light in the reports of the New York *Tribune* of Smalley, one of its tramping correspondents, regarding the municipal affairs of the city of Pittsburgh. He probably was sent there with orders to write up the corruption of the officials of that city, and in order to obey orders was obliged to resort to falsehood and misrepresentation, which of course he did not scruple to do. The press of that city are justly very indignant, and are giving Smalley the benefit of some scathing editorials, but we would advise them to save their ammunition for a worthier foe than an irresponsible newspaper correspondent.

Profession and Practice.

The Chicago *Times*, which has been a Democratic paper from the start, and is therefore qualified to bear witness as to the character of its party, says that its distinguishing feature is that it never practices what it professes. It says:

"The two most distinguishing characteristics of that combination of American politicians who about the time of Andrew Jackson's first election to the Presidency, were dubbed in derision the Democratic party, were these: First, their vehement professions of liberal political principles; second, their persistent practice of illiberal and monarchical principles. They professed to hold the liberal doctrine that all men are equally endowed with imprescriptible rights of life and liberty to pursue happiness. They practiced directly the contrary doctrine, by maintaining with religious zeal as well as political tenacity the claim by one portion of men of a right to hold another portion in slavery. They professed to reject the patriarchal or paternalistic theory of political government, but to assert the contrary theory of individual liberty and responsibility; but in practice they repudiate the latter and convey the former into the form and substance of laws. They profess with most voluble vehemency to believe in the principles of local self-government, the denial of which in practice was the cause of the rebellion and separation of the American colonies from England; but in practice they never pretended to apply that principle further than to deny the powers of the Washington ageney to interfere in the domestic politics of the several Commonwealths—in the latter the principle of local freedom was rejected, and that of a centralization or paternal despotism applied with all vigor. Thus in every domain of political action, that party with a double face—a face of profession opposed to a face of practice—professed to hold one political theory while its representative men habitually practiced just the contrary political theory."

"It is a remarkable fact that the professional politicians who still worship at the decayed shrine of the old Jackson party idolatry continue to be distinguished by the same contradiction on most subjects, between profession and practice. They continue to preach a political doctrine squarely the opposite of that on which they proceed, whenever they get a chance to apply it in political practice."

Suppress the Facts.

A gentleman came to us the other day, and in a quiet, gentlemanly way asked us to cease the publication of facts relating to the attitude of the Papal power toward American institutions, notably the common schools. He claimed that the agitation of this matter created an undue and causeless excitement in the community upon that subject, and would do more harm than good. As an intelligent man and good citizen we do not doubt that he felt what he expressed. We have published nothing but facts, if otherwise, we are willing to stand corrected. It is not our fault that the facts exist. We do not desire to open sectarian strife. The assaults have come from the other side, and we hope we are neither so cowardly, stupid or blind as to withhold protest or comment when the dearest interests of our country, ourselves and our children are menaced from any source. Let Archbishops Purcell, Metquaid and their priests and organs keep their hands off the institutions of the country. Let them not seek to dictate legislation or interfere with the common school system, and there will be no strife. Should the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, or any other church, seek to control legislation in the interest of their church, we would be quick to enter our protest, and are confident that the gentleman mentioned would commend us for so doing.

PATTERSON.

J. H. PATTERSON,

JEWELER

Having established a Jewelry store in the Miner Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 13, 1875.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES. &c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Report of Keating Road Funds.

	Dr	
To Unsexed Duplicate for 1874		$976 46
To Road orders received from D D Comes	800 00	
To Duplicate for 1874	751 01	
To received of D L Forsyth	183 16	
To " " D D Comes	85 33	
To received of E V Chadwick on the Sheldon suit	292 95	
To received of County Commissioners balance Draft	165 94	
To received on the Sheldon judgement	433 07	
		$2360 42

	Cr	
By Exonerations	$ 5 11	
By returned to Co. Comm'rs	96	
By delinquent tax returned to Supervisors	34 55	
By labor on roads	265 94	
By road orders paid	345 43	
By bill of services of Eben Gallup	101 00	
By " " " C M Sucklee	151 88	
By amount in hands of Co. Comm'rs to apply on unsexed Duplicate	126 43	
By amount of bills paid	1060 78	
By amount paid to present Supervisors	469 63	
		$2260 42

Attest:
B L KNAPP, Town Clerk
J M COWLES, J G BOYNE } Auditors.

Report of Keating Poor Funds

	Dr	
To Duplicate Sexted for 1874	$751 91	
To duplicate unsexted " "	676 45	
To amount received of Collector	190 70	
To amount received of County Commissioners	86 24	
		$1707 40

	Cr	
By amount of unsexted duplicates in hands of County Commissioners	$676 46	
By amount of Drafts paid	891 16	
By Comm's $891 19 @ 2 per c.	17 82	
	$1585 47	
		$1707 40
		1585 47
Balance due township		$121 93

Attest:
B L KNAPP, Town Clerk
J M COWLES, J G BOYNE } Auditors

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

Will cure or prevent Disease.

Sartwell House,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. Sartwell, *Proprietor.*

THE above house has been recently rebuilt refurnished, and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

UNDERTAKING.

RHODES & SON,
Port Allegany, Pa.

In addition to our large assortment of

Furniture

we have a large and well selected stock of

Coffins & Caskets

as can be found in the county. Also a first class

HEARSE

always in readiness for use, on short notice. Charges reasonable, according to the times.

Office in Our Store.

RHODES & SON

OLEAN HOUSE.

Geo. Van Campen, Prop.,

Union Street, Convenient to depots. } OLEAN, N. Y.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARRETT BROTHERS,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, AND HOUSE MOULDINGS.

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, &c.

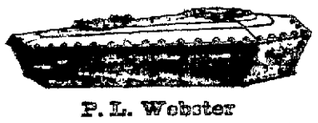
Port Allegany, Pa.

HARRY L. WILSON,
House & Sign Painter,
GLAZIER, GRAINER, & PAPER HANGER.

Also, COACH PAINTING neatly done in the latest styles. All orders promptly attended to, and general satisfaction guaranteed.

Smethport, Pa. May 13 1875.

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

Painting & Graining.

THE undersigned is prepared to all kinds work in painting and graining in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

GRAINING BY A NEW & CHEAP PROCESS.

I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way. CARL SASSE.

12-14?

R. O. SMITH & CO.'S

'EXCELSIOR'

OLEAN.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS

Now Ready for Distribution.

Our Spring purchases are simply immense, consisting of Staple and Fancy goods, many job lots, that will be sold at less than regular jobbing prices. Many staple goods have for the first time reached before the war prices. Our large and varied stock of Dress Goods comprises everything new and novel in all the varieties made and imported. Our stock of shawls includes many new and novel styles. Drap de Tay, Cashmere, &c., for Sacques, with an endless variety of Reeded Fringes and Passamentaries to trim. New styles of Waterproofs. Gloves and hosiery in every variety. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. Cotton Thread, Guipure and Honiton Laces. Ten Thousand yards 4-4 Bleached Muslin, from 10c. up. Marseilles and Jaguard Quilt, Linen Damasks, in all colors, with Towels and Napkins to match. Hand made Shoes and Boots, for men, women and chilnren, all warranted. Hats and Caps, every new style. Cloths and Cassimeres, made to order, and fits guaranteed. Beautiful line of CARPETS, Tapestries, Ingrains, &c. Wall and Window papers, Oil Shades, Lace and Damask Curtains and fixtures. Don't fail to come to T, at from 30c. to $1.00 per lb.

R. O. Smith & Co.

New Goods

AT

LARRABEE'S!

Having thoroughly refitted and repaired the store formerly occupied by Geo. L. Sheldon, I am now prepared to offer one of the finest stock of goods in the county, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

My Stock of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

CLOTHING,

HARDWARE,

DYE STUFFS &c.

IS COMPLETE.

I ALSO HAVE A FINE STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

and in fact every thing kept in a country store. My motto is

Quick Sales, Small Profits, and Ready Pay.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. C. Young.

Larrabee, June 2, 1875.

LOOK!

NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!
NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!

Having just returned from the Eastern cities, where I have purchased FOR CASH a large stock of goods of every description ever offered for sale in this community, and having purchased my goods at very much below their value, purpose dividing the profits with my customers. Always giving the best the market affords in Seasonable Dress Goods of the newest designs and of the best quality, at as low prices as can be found in Northern Pennsylvania.

WHITE GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
in new styles, of choice quality, and at low prices.

EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY NAME AND STYLE.

PRINTS Too numerous to mention, Warranted fast colors, &c 8c per yd.

Bleached Muslin, good yd. wide - - - - 10c per yd.

16-Bone Corsets, for .75 | 200 reversible shawls, at $2

LADIES SUITS—MADE TO ORDER.

MOURNING GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY:

AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, BLACK ALPACAS, COBERGS, TAMISE & BIRETES CLOTHS, FINE BLACK, BROWN, BLUE & SLATE ALPACAS AT 2 SHILLINGS.

A GENUINE GROSGRAIN SILK FOR $1 50 PER YD.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

Our Notion Department

is full to overflowing, as well as all others, which can readily be seen by taking a peep inside. Our

Clothing Department

is full, including all the novelties of the season. We have All Wool, warranted

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, FOR $8 50. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS in every variety and style. Also the largest stock of *HATS and CAPS in McKEAN COUNTY.*

An immense stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, TRUNKS, VALISES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, WILLOW WARE. CHROMO & OIL PAINTINGS, LADIES' HAND BASKETS, HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.

HARDWARE,

Including Nails, Iron, French, German, English and American Cutlery, Axes, Oils, Paints, Farming Tools, Fishing Tackling. Nails $4 per 100 pounds.

Canned and Dried Fruits, Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Trout, White Fish Mackerel, beside many articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates.

A. N. TAYLOR.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS.
SOAP, SPONGES, BRUHES, COMBS

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Als

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. P. WENDEL, Dealer in

Groceries and Provisions,

FRESH & SALT MEAT, FRESH, SALT & FROZEN FISH,

FINE TEAS, COFFEE & SPICES.

Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, and General Fruits.

FINE TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Union Block. SMETHPORT, Pa

Spring Clothing

M. LEVY & BRO.,
OLEAN. N. Y.

Are now receiving the largest and most complete assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING which we offer to sell as low as any house in Buffalo. Our stock is the largest in this section.

Boy's and Children's Clothing a Specialty.

We are offering good, all wool, men's suits for $9 00 It will pay you to come and see us. M. LEVY & BRO.

Olean, May 6, 1875.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

JEWELRY. WATCHES. CLOCKS. SILVER WARE. TOYS

At M. L. Armstrong's.

No. 3. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.

A full line of Jewelry constantly on hand, including

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, &c.

REPAIRING

of watches, clocks and jewelry a specialty. Give him a call

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

McKean & Buffalo R. R.

TIME TABLE.

On and after July 16, 1875, trains will run on this road as follows, until further notice.

Going North.

No. 3—Leaves Clermont 1.48 P. M. stopping at Wernwag 1.56, Hamlin 2.12, Colegrove 2 20, Smethport 2.45, Farmers Valley 3.15, Frisbees 3.27, arriving at Larrabee 3 55, P. M.

No 11—Leaves Hamlin 7.40, Colegrove 8.10, Crosby 8.15, Smethport 8.29, Farmers Valley 8.49, Frisbees 8.56, arriving at Larrabee 9.02, P. M.

Going South.

No. 2.—Leaves Larrabee 11.23 A. M., stopping at Frisbees 11.36, Farmers Valley 11.45, Smethport 12.02, Crosby 12.18, Colegrove 12.25, Hamlin 12.38, Wernwag 12.40 arriving at Clermont 12.45 P. M.

No. 10.—Leaves Larrabee at 6.30 P. M., stopping at Frisbees 6.34, at Farmers Valley 6.40, Smethport 7.00, Crosby, 7.24, Colegrove 7.30, Hamlin 7.35 P. M.

S. V. GODDEN, Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'y.

Going South.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Accom.	Express.
Buffalo	7.30 a m	8.30 a m	5.00 p m
Olean	10.25	5.50 p m	8.18
Eldred	11.02	5 32	8.55
Larabees	11.20	5.47	9.08
Ft Allegany	11.42	6.00	9.25
Emporium	12.50		10.25

Going North.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	Accom.
Emporium	3.00 a m	2.15 p m	
Ft Allegany	4.35	3.18	4.35 a m
Larabees	5 00	3.40	5.25
Eldred	5.08	3 49	5.50
Olean	5 40	4.25	7 30
Buffalo	9 00	7 50	10.40 p m

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Smethport & Kane Stage Route.

Leave Smethport Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a. m., arriving at Kane at 5 p. m.

Leave Kane Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday at 7 a. m., arriving at Smethport at 5 p. m.

Stage leaving Smethport connects with mail going east and west on P & E. road

E. V CHADWICK, Prop'r

LOCAL BREVITIES.

— Buffalo races next week.

— The carpenters have commenced work on Wendel & Beckwiths' new store building on Main street.

— A farm near Bradford borough was recently sold for seventy five dollars an acre. Real estate in that place is becoming valuable property

— Gen. T. L. Kane was in town last Tuesday. He was an observant spectator at the Directors Convention.

— We are reliably informed that arrangements are well under way toward completion for the erection of another first-class hotel in this place. We understand that it is to be built on the corner of Main and Mechanic street, opposite the residence of W. A. Williams, Esq.

— Station Agent Frank King is a consistent friend of the press. With the purpose, we assume, of furnishing us with an item, he tumbled off of the caboose end of a hand-car' omnibus the other day. If we did not know him to be an ably temperate, we should say he must have been in the condition of the fellow Gough tells about, "if he hadn't thought the darned thing had tipped over he wouldn't have got out."

— The social people of Clermont—the officials of the Railroad and Coal Company—invited a large company from Smethport to partake of their hospitality last Friday evening. A representative of the Miner was in attendance, and describes the entertainment in the most glowing terms. They know how to treat their friends right royally on the 4th, and are not sparing of pains or expense. An elegant supper, excellent music, a congenial company and plenty of dancing left nothing wanting for an evening full of pleasure. An extra train conveyed the company home in the morning.

— In a recent case in Cameron county, Judge Williams decided that a purchaser of land at a tax sale took no title at the time; that the owner retained his legal title, and that the purchaser had no right under his tax deed until the expiration of the term for redemption, and no remedy in law or equity, although the owner might remove all the timber and everything else of value on the land before the two years expired, and thus, if the land was of no value except for timber, compel the unlucky purchaser at tax sale to lose the money he had paid the County Treasurer for the lands.

— A Williamsport paper says that owing to the inability of the manufacturers to get their full stock of logs to the boom this spring on account of the floods in the river being insufficient, and the stock on hand being exhausted already, it is probable that there will be an advance in the price of lumber before many months. A number of mills have already been compelled to shut down for want of stock, and others will follow just as soon as the logs in their pools are worked up. The quantity of lumber manufactured this season will fall far below that of any previous year, and as the old stock on hand is being rapidly exhausted, there is almost positive assurance that the price must advance.

THE DIRECTORS CONVENTION.

Superintendent's Salary Reduced.

Legal Lore at a Discount.

In obedience to the call of State Superintendent Wickersham, the School Directors of this county re-assembled on Tuesday to reconsider their action in fixing the salary of the County Superintendent at $2,000. As was anticipated, the session was exciting, and at times rather stormy. It was soon plain to be seen that the great majority of the Directors were in favor of reducing the salary, and after a session of three hours the ultimate result was the fixing of the salary at $1,000.

The Convention met at 2 p. m. J. C. Backus opened the ball by suggesting that, inasmuch as this was a reassembling of the Convention of May 4 to reconsider its action, at the dictum of Sup't. Wickersham, it was proper that the officers of that Convention act in the same capacity in this one.

J. E. Blair explained that a few members of the Convention had already met at a little after 12 m., and organized by electing J. E. Butts as President and Mr. Fisher as Secretary.

S. W. Smith thought that this was a distinct Convention, and it did not follow that the former officers should continue.

Mr Butts came in at this juncture, and declined acting as President, as also did Mr. Fisher, and on motion the old organization was continued with A. H. Cory as President and L. Rogers, Secretary.

The roll was then ordered called by townships, and sixty-nine Directors responded to their names.

On motion of S. W. Smith, the minutes of the last Convention were read, after which the same gentleman read the circular from the State Sup't. calling the present Convention and made a motion that the action of the preceding Convention be reconsidered.

County Superintendent Curtis wished the attention of the Convention to say that as this question under consideration especially affected his interests he wished to be heard on his own behalf through his counsel R. D Hamlin, Esq. This unlooked-for move caused considerable excitement. Cries of "No, No" "We don't want to hear him," &c., came from all parts of the hall. In the general confusion Mr. Hamlin came forward and with visible excitement demanded to be heard in behalf of his client in the interest of justice and fair play.

Mr. Backus urged that the gentleman be heard. Let us hear the law in regard to this matter expounded. Let us act like men, and not allow the gentleman's counsel to be choked down in this manner. Every Director who votes to reconsider his former action and reduce the salary violates his solemn oath to support the Constitution and commits wilful perjury. Mr. Backus became rather stormily eloquent on the choking down and perjury question. His remarks were received with some applause together with indignant murmurs from a majority of the Convention.

Mr. Moorehouse asked if the County Superintendent was on trial.

Mr Smith argued that the argument of counsel was uncalled-for and unnecessary This was not a court. Mr. Curtis was not arraigned or accused of anything needing defense. If he wished to make a simple statement through his counsellor, very well, but he was opposed to having the question obscured by legal quibbling and technicalities.

Mr. Backus replied by reading Sup't. Wickersham's call, with sarcastic comments, and again urged the Convention that if they would listen to counsel they would be convinced they had no power to reduce the salary, and that they would commit perjury by so doing.

Mr. Freeman offered the following amendment to the resolution to reconsider:

WHEREAS, This Convention does not wish to increase the salary, and has not the power to reduce it, therefore

RESOLVED, That the recommendation of State Superintendent Wickersham be laid upon the table.

Mr. Blair warned gentlemen not to be deceived by this amendment The object of it was to kill the original motion and quash the whole business.

Dr. Freeman explained that his object was to give gentlemen a chance to hear legal argument and be informed.

Mr. L. Rogers was willing to hear any reasonable argument, but if Mr. Hamlin was to rehearse the arguments of Mr. Backus he did not want to hear them. His own mind was made up as to how he should vote, and he was willing to take his chances on the matter of committing perjury. But if Mr. Hamlin had anything to say worth hearing, he would suggest that we allow him 30 minutes to talk.

The motion that Mr. Hamlin be allowed 30 minutes was made by Mr. Rogers, and upon a call of Yeas and Nays was lost by the vote of 43 to 26.

Mr. Backus said he stood there as a School Director, nothing more and nothing less. He wanted to give briefly the law in the matter. This proposition of Sup't. Wickersham was as great an insult as could be offered to McKean county. He considered the office of County Superintendent a worthless one. The whole system ought to be wiped out. The whole system was a grand steal. Wickersham wanted this salary reduced so that the eyes of the people would not be opened to the enormity of the thing, and wipe it out. He then proceeded to read the law organizing the system, also the law in regard to the payment of salaries to prove that it could not be taken from the apportionment of each county.

At this point a large portion of the audience and members of the Convention had urgent business outside, and little attention was paid to the gentleman's argument.

S. W. Smith called the speaker to order.

The Chair ruled that he was in order.

Mr. Smith appealed from the decision of the chair.

Dr. S. D. Freeman wanted to know if discussion was to be choked down in this way. If gentlemen wanted to resort to mob rule they would be on their muscle and ready for them. (Great Laughter)

Pending the arrival of the Secretary, who had stepped out, Mr. Backus proceeded to argue that the salary could not be taken from the apportionment to each county. Such was the law, and Wickersham or no other man could not change it. If there had been any power in this Convention to reduce the salary as fixed, the new Constitution destroys such power. It says:—"No law shall extend the term of any officer or increase or diminish his salary." Are we to stultify ourselves? Are we to submit to the dictation of the State Superintendent.

At this juncture the Secretary arrived, and as the vote was about to be taken on the appeal the speaker subsided.

The vote on Freemans' amendment was called, and pending the vote Mr J. E. Butts was heard by consent of the house. He was no lawyer or public speaker. He took a plain common sense view of the matter. He did not believe Wickersham was a fool. As he had assumed the responsibility of the reduction he was in favor of putting it on his shoulders and clearing the record of this county.

After some further desultory remarks, the vote on the amendment was taken, resulting in Yeas 19, Nays 67.

Then the vote on Smiths' resolution to reconsider the action of the former Convention, in regard to the amount of salary was taken, resulting in 53 Yeas and 10 Nays. At this point in the proceedings Dr. S. D. Freeman submitted the following protest, which by request was entered upon the minutes:

Believing it both illegal and unconstitutional for this Convention to reduce the salary of the County Superintendent, I protest against such proceedings, and propose that those who agree with me in this view withdraw therefrom.

The following Directors withdrew from further participation in the proceedings of the Convention:—Dr. S. D. Freeman, Hon. J. C. Backus, D. F. Pattison, A. H. Cory, S. G. Curtis, Thos. Hussey, Dan'l Forsyth, Amos Bishop.

J. E. Blair moved that the salary of the County Superintendent be fixed at $1,000.

Charles Young, of Bradford, amended by making it $800.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 55 to 7. The original resolution was carried by a vote of 51 to 3, thus fixing the salary at $1,000 per year.

No further business appearing, the Convention adjourned sine die.

As a matter of public information we append herewith the complete vote on the question of reconsidering the action of the May Convention in fixing the salary at $2,000. It was the test vote of the meeting.

The following Directors voted Aye:

ANSON.	Wm. Bartholomew
F G Fuller	A Libby
D Simpson, jr.	KLATING.
John Kinney	J H Duntley
BRADFORD.	G W Barrett
A W Buchanan	A A Stevens
Charles Young	LIBERTY.
M W Fisher	S C Sartwell
J E Blair	G C Barrett
Robt. McMurray	J A Moore
Bradford (boro'.)	Frank Coleman
P T Kennedy	Andrew Fortner
A Defoller	S W Smith
J W Brennan	LAFAYETTE.
P L Webster	J E Butts, jr.
A C Sweitzer	B Bartholomew
J Morehouse	George Smith
CORYDON.	NORWICH
M A Meservey.	Sylvester Evans
Jerry Biles	OTTO
M Lamphere	W A Prentiss
Wm Holley	D M Bunker
E J Manson	H L Baker
ELDRED.	H K Barton
Waterbury Miller	SERGEANT.
Charles Foster	Lawrence Boyer
B H Lamphere	W T Totten
Hiram Dean	Orrin Perry
E Littlefield	SMETHPORT boro'
Oscar Carpenter	I S Gleason
HAMLIN.	L Rogers.
Sam'l Barnes	WETMORE.
Wm Fields	P O'Dwyer
HAMILTON.	W W Griffith
A Morrison	Ed. Becker
L Palmatier	J Caswell—58
J E Howder	

The following Directors voted No:

KEATING.	SMETHPORT.
A H Cory	J C Backus
S G Curtis	D L Forsyth
Thos. Hussey	Amos Bishop
HAMLIN.	S D Freeman—10
D F Pattison	
SERGEANT.	
Lewis Stelnhauer	
Jacob Hafner	

— We have never attended a nicer party, surely there never was a nicer party in Smethport, and we are very certain there never was a nicer party at the Bennett House than the one of last evening. It was an invited company, of about forty couple, selected from the best people of Smethport and vicinity, which is equivalent to saying that there were none present who would not grace any assemblage. Among the guests of the evening we noticed Col. J. Condit Smith, Richard Smith, Sup't. S. V. Godden, Geo. D. Fisk and lady, Sup't. of Construction Wheeler and lady, and others, of the McKean & Buffalo Railway, Graham Macfarlane and brother, Hon. R. D. Hamlin and H. Hamlin and families, J. R. Townsend and lady, and many other pleasant people too numerous to mention. Mr. Haskill gave up his hotel and ball-room to the use of the company, and furnished an excellent supper. The music, by the Italian musicians, was first-class, and the dance was participated in by all with zest and enjoyment, not excepting Col. J. Condit Smith. Some fun and probable damage to the building was anticipated by his friends who induced the Col. to take the floor. He soon showed them, however that he was as light of foot and graceful of motion as if he did not strike the beam at over three hundred. We ought to mention the elegance and grace of the representative of the "Cincinnati Commercial as a dancist, but language fails us. We can only say that it was immense.

— The grave of the rhinoceros belonging to Rothchild & Co's Circus company that died in and was buried in Bradford several weeks ago, has been opened by order of the owners of the unsightly carcass, and its bones shipped to Philadelphia. They will probably be put together and exhibited in some museum of natural sciences. Thus living and dead the huge animal remains an object of value and curiosity. The task of exhuming the body was by no means a savory one, either to the workmen or the citizens of Bradford.

Oil Reports—Bradford.

A gentleman from Bradford has given us some very encouraging oil news from that new oil centre. Two new wells have been struck, One, in Bradford borough, on P. T. Kennedys' land, commenced flowing at the depth of 600 feet at the rate of about fifteen barrels per day. On being sunk further to the depth of about 900 feet it has since flowed at the average rate of 40 barrels per day. The well is owned by a company, of which Mr. Kennedy holds a large interest.

Yet another, the Olmstead well, near the Butts well, has commenced flowing, and in one day last week flowed 100 barrels. This well is down but about 660 feet, not yet to the oil sand, and will be put down still farther. Both of these well have produced far in excess of the expectations of their owners. There is considerable excitement in consequence of these unexpected developments, and the fact that Bradford is first-class oil territory is settled beyond question or dispute.

W. B Sirrett & Co.

The business card of the above firm appears in our advertising columns this week. They are the largest wholesale dealers in Hats, Caps, Furs and Robes in Western New York, and have gained an enviable position in the trade. Their representative and travelling agent is the irrepressible, unquenchable, we were about to say, almost infinitesimal. "little Doc" Smith, known the world over, and whose visits are always welcomed wherever he is known. He knows more about furs than a Western trapper, is a live business man, a genial, jovial, witty companion, and a walking illustration of the old saying that the most valuable goods are always in the smallest packages. Selah.

— Dr. Hogarth, of Port Allegany, is our authority for the statement that three births took place in Liberty township last week, all boys, and weighing respectively 16lb 8oz., 14lb 2oz., and 12lb.

NOTICE.—Those indebted to me for professional services previous to April 1, 1875, will confer a favor and save costs by settling the same immediately. Interest will hereafter be charged on all accounts allowed to run over three months. S. D. FREEMAN, M. D.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given to the tax-payers of Smethport School District that I will be at my office at the store of A. E. Armstrong, on Monday, the 9th of August, 1875, to receive the school taxes of said borough for 1876. A deduction of five per cent. will be made on taxes paid on or before the expiration of two months from the date of this notice.

DANL FORSITH, Treasurer.

July 10, 1875.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rochester, Nunda & Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company at the village of Mt. Morris, on July, July 27, from 1 to 3 o'clock P M

A LOCKHART, President.

35-4t.

L W CRAWFORD use of W B MANDEVILLE vs. THE MCKEAN COUNTY BITUMINOUS COAL COMPANY } No 32, February Term, 1876.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY of McKEAN,

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, GREETING

WE COMMAND YOU M N Powell, that you summon The McKean County Bituminous Coal Co so that they be an I appear before our Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Smethport in and for said County, on the 4th Monday of September next, to answer L W. Crawford use of W. B Mandeville, in a plea of Assumpsit. Damages claimed $10,000.

And have you then and there this writ.

WITNESS the Honorable H. W. WILLIAMS, President of our said Court, this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

H A SPRAGUE, Pratt'y per Robt H Rose, Dept.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true copy, of the original writ in my hands.

ATTEST: M N POWELL, Sheriff

W. B. Sirrett and Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

Fine Hats, Caps, Furs, Robes, &c.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Cor. Exchange and Washington sts.

The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. H. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Clothing, Notions, Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

Alfred Sturdevant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS.

OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves

J. C. EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, TIN & WOODEN WARE,

New Store,

Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water

12-05 SMETHPORT, PA.

Financial statement of Road Supervisors and School Treasurer of Hamlin Township for 1874-75.

Davault Martin, late Supervisor. Dr,

Moneys rec'd from Town Treas.	$315 00	
Orders drawn from Co. Com'rs.	300 00	
		$615 00

Davault Martin, late Supervisor. Cr.

By labor and acct presented	$670 00	
	615 00	
Balance due Supervisor		$55 55
Balance paid "		$55 55

John W. Dutcher, Supervisor. Dr.

Orders drawn from Co. Treas.	$300 00	
Moneys rec'd from Town "	290 00	
" " " Supervisor, Joseph Feild,	10 00	
		$600 00

John W. Dutcher, Supervisor. Cr

By labor and acct. presented	$630 00

H. W. BURLINGAME
J. B. WHITE
F. D. PECK
Auditors.

Davault Martin, School Treas. Dr.

To orders drawn from Co. Commissioners	$1000 00	
Cash drawn from Town Treas.	317 19	
" " " " "	61 00	
State Appropriation	10 95	
Seated Duplicate, 1874	114 79	
" " 1875	113 07	
Balance in hands May 30th, 1874	570 88	
Rec'd from Collector Dutcher	24 29	
		$2212 17

Davault Martin, School Treasurer Cr.

By draft presented	$8 25	
By " "	1677 87	
Percentage money paid out at 2 per cent.	33 59	
Collecting at 5 per cent	11 39	
Exonerations	20 10	
	$1751 21	
		$2212 17
		1752 21
Balance in Davault Martin hands		$460 96

D. F. PATTISON, Secretary.

J. B. BERGSTRESSER,

National Photograph AND Copying Gallery,

Smethport, Pa.

All kinds of Pictures taken—in clear and cloudy weather. S. L. BERGSTRESSER, the Agent and Operator at this Gallery, has had 28 years experience in the photograph business, and will warrant satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Copying and Enlarging

and enlarging of pictures made a specialty.

ROOMS IN CHADWICKS BUILDING.

☞ The rooms will only be kept open as long as business continues good, therefore persons wishing work done should call soon. ☜

Administrator's Sale.

WHEREAS letters of Administration of the Estate of Ebenezer Patteson deceased, late of the township of Norwich, McKean county, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber, and whereas an order of the Orphans Court of McKean county, Pa., was made June 22d A. D., 1875, directing the sale of decedent real Estate, to pay debt, term cash on confirmation. Now therefore, in pursuance of said order of sale, the undersigned Administrators, will expose to public sale on Saturday, July 31st A. D., 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day the following described real Estate, to wit: All of that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Norwich, County of McKean and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, being parts of lot No. 11 and 12 in the survey, made by J. Colegrove. Beginning at a part on the West bank of Potato or Sixes Creek, being the East corner of Asa Cotter's land; thence West two hundred and forty-one poles to a post corner in the West line of said lots Nos. 11 and 12, being the South West corner of the said Cotter land, thence South on the line of said lots seventy rods eleven links to a post corner in the South West line of lot No. 11; thence East two hundred poles to a post for a corner on the West bank of Potato or Sixes Creek; thence down said Creek through all its windings to the place of beginning. Containing ninety-three acres one hundred and ten perches of land, more or less, being the same land conveyed by Wheler G Allup and Wife to William Sweeten by deed bearing date the second day of May, A. D, 1831, and known as the Patteson farm, one frame barn 30 by 40 feet, one frame house 24 by 30 feet, a good spring of water and two small orchards.

D. F. PATTESON,
S. W. PATTESON,
Administrators.

Smethport, July 1, 1875—12 35—6.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

$20

WILL BUY A

First Mortgage

PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

Don't compare it with a Lottery; bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

This Loan is issued on a novel plan, and is authorized by Special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21.00 but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $50,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, &c. &c.

4th Premium Allotment, June 7, 1875.

5th Series Drawing, July 6, 1875.

Circulars, giving full explanation, will be sent, free of charge, on application.

Address, for Bonds and full information

Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

23 Park Row, N. Y.

POST OFFICE DRAWER 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P. O. Money Order. Apl5-3m

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Anvils
Axes
Augurs
Auger Bits
Awls
Axle clips
Axle grease
Apple parers
Barn door hinges
Barn door rails
Barn door rollers
Base knobs
Bath brick
Bed cornors
Bell cords
Beef pounders
Bolts
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Barrels
Bits
Blacking
Blind butts
Blind staples
Bolts, all kinds
Boot jacks
Borax
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Bull rings
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Calipers
Caps, percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Castors
catches

Cattle leaders
Chain, all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
Crayons
Cutlery, all kinds
Chisels
Clevises
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn poppers
Crow bars
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dippers
Drivers
Dog collars
Door sheves
Egg beaters.
Expansive bits
Faucets
Fellow plates
Files
Fluting machines
Forks all kinds
Fruneers
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glazier's point
Glue
Glue pots
Grain sickles
Gridirons
Gunpowder

Grindstones
Gun supplies
Hammers
Hand vises
Handles all kinds
Hasps and staples
Hatchets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse pokes
Horse rakes
Horse hoes
Iron all kinds—and Planishing, welds and tayers
Keys
Knives
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Molasses gates
Map cases
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Nuts
Oilers
Oil stones
Pails
Picture nails
Planes
Pullers

Pumps
Pipes
Rakes
Rasps
Rivets
Ropes
Rules
Safety fuse
Sand paper
Saws pans
Saws all kinds
Scissors
Scrapers, cast and grain
Sewer shovels
Screws
Scythes
Shears
Shot
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Squares
Stoves
Tea kettles
Tobacco boxes
Tea cadys
Tongs
Trowels
Tin ware, all kinds
Vises
Varnish
Wood curtain rollers
Whetstone hooks
Waste bags
Wrenches, Monkey
Wheel barrows &c, &c.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE MARKET ALLOWS!

To Our Friends and the Public:

We would respectfully and confidently invite your attention (not to the "LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the at nexed will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the **Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery**, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of

Miscellaneous including works of the best authors. In **School Books** we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES,

POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintance.

We remain faithfully yours,

McCoy & Reilly.

Headquarters for Clothing!

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is receiving daily a large variety of NEW GOODS, consisting

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.

Which he proposes to sell at the Lowest Cash Prices. The people of Smethport and surrounding country are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that this is the only place in McKean county where they can find a good variety and quality of goods.

Boys and Children's Clothing

☞ A SPECIALTY ☜

A fine assortment of

BASKET COATS and VESTS.

Please call, and we will take pleasure in showing goods. The reason we can sell goods more reasonable than anybody else is

Because We Sell for Ready Pay.

26—1y S. Gunsberg.

E. A. VanSooy,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY to all calls in his profession.

OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a first class property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor. WM. BARNELL,

Smethport, April 2, 1874.

THE GREAT CALAMITIES.

The Earthquakes in South America and the Floods in France.

In addition to the large number of accidents for which men are immediately responsible, this year will be memorable for its great disasters by flood and earthquake. There have been destructive inundations in many portions of Europe, and terrestrial disturbances in Asia and South America have been more frightful and widespread than any known in late years. The earthquake of May 10, 17, and 18 shook a considerable range of country lying on the line between Venezuela and Colombia. A group of towns scattered through the valleys of San Cristobal and San Jose de Cucuta, south of Lake Maracaibo and along the base of a spur of the Andean chain, were utterly demolished. Nine of those towns were in Venezuela, chiefly in the department of Merida; and ten were in Colombia, in the States of Santander and Pamplona. Some of these villages were small, but the total loss of life must be enormous, one estimate placing it as high as 14,000. In one village, for example, only six persons escaped with their lives. The loss of property is also variously estimated; but the destruction wrought at Cucuta, where the earthquake seems to have been most terrible, was frightful. The entire town was brought down in ruins, property to the value of $7,000,000 being wiped out of existence. The earthquake was a series of constant shakings for three days, with some intermissions, and terminating with the tremendous crash which came on the 18th of May, when villages were tumbled down as one might shake down a house of cards set on a dining table by a jar of the furniture. So violent were those shocks that the inhabitants were obliged to lie upon the ground and grasp some object to prevent being knocked over. When we reflect that an earthquake leaves the inhabitants of the southern region no refuge, no place where they can flee for safety, we may have a faint conception of the terrors of that dreadful calamity in South America. Fire broke out in some of the ruined towns; unburied bodies remained among the ruins to poison the air with animal decay, and brigands seized the occasion in the general dismay to plunder and loot the abandoned houses and stores.

Although we have no official estimate of the loss of life by the floods in southern France, it is not likely that so many persons have perished in those disastrous inundations as by the South American earthquakes. A late telegram says that it is officially announced in Paris that the original estimates were exaggerated, and that only two hundred and fifteen bodies have been recovered at Toulouse, where the greatest loss of life was supposed to have occurred. The destruction of property, however, is very great, and considering the extent of country ravaged, the effects of such a disaster must long be felt by the unfortunate inhabitants. The Garonne, rising in the Pyrenees, sweeps rapidly through the department of Haute Garonne, in a broad but somewhat shallow stream, with rich valley lands on either side. The warning given to the people along the banks could not have been sufficient. Indeed, the accounts published indicate that the inhabitants were surprised as by a thief in the night. We read of travelling carts found drowned with their animals rotting on them; of families suddenly driven to the roofs of their dwellings where they miserably perished, and of workmen overwhelmed by the floods before they could escape. Though a flood is, as men say, "an act of God," human foresight might have prevented some of this loss of life.

The countries desolated by both these great calamities are peopled by those who have small security prepared for the future. In both cases their present means of subsistence are gone. Thousands of families are left penniless, and, without help from abroad, they must starve. The violence of the floods in the Garonne destroyed substantial dwellings that had withstood the wear of many years. It will be long before these will be replaced, or before habitable shelters can be made available. Nineteen towns and villages destroyed in South America leave a huge scar on the surface of the country. Such a vast disaster entails misery and depression in a region heretofore fruitful and blessed with ordinary comfort. These calamities have fallen upon people whose wants appeal to the civilized world. It is not possible that their cry for help will be raised in vain.—*New York Times.*

Brother John Abead.

Just after the trial of a petty case in Colorado recently, in which one Hank Fisher was a witness, three or four of the lawyers were discussing among themselves the variety of testimony adduced, when Gen. B., with his usual vehemence, said:

"There never was such a liar in the witness box as that Hank Fisher; he is undoubtedly the biggest liar I ever knew." When the whole party was somewhat absorbed at seeing Hank, who heard the general's remark, step up to him:

"Did you say that I was the biggest liar you ever saw?"

"That is about what I said," stammeringly came from the general, who expected a fight.

Hank eyed him for a moment, then said. "I guess you didn't know my brother John."

To Destroy an Unpleasant Smell.

A correspondent says: A few days since a horse died in the watercourse at my house where I could not get at it to remove the body, and the nauseous smell thence arising was very dangerous. So I got a few pennies' worth of copperas, set a solution of it in the closet where the smell was strongest and we were immediately relieved. This solution had to be renewed every day or two, but it absorbed entirely every trace of the unpleasant odor.

Don't Shoot the Birds.

Too many farmers encourage their sons to shoot birds generally supposed to be destructive to their crops, such as crows, jays, blackbirds, sparrows, justifying themselves with the plea that the birds are great marauders in the gardens and orchards. Every one who has paid attention to the matter knows that even crows, jays and blackbirds are productive of more good than harm, and that the vast and rapid increase of destructive insects is owing almost entirely to the wanton destruction of birds which are not even legitimate game. The insectivorous, or insect-eating birds, which include nearly all the small ones, appear to have been sent to keep the balance of power in insect life, which would otherwise multiply to such a degree as to render the agriculturist's toil entirely useless. A farmer keeps a watch dog to guard his premises, and cats to kill rats and mice in his granary and barn, yet takes no pains to cherish and preserve the birds that do him more good than dog or cat, working diligently as they do from early morning until dark, killing and destroying insects injurious to his crops, which, if not thus thinned, would eventually multiply to such an extent as to leave him scarcely any crop whatsoever. There is the jay, it is said that a single family of jays will consume twenty thousand noxious insects in a season of three months. The poor crow, despised and persecuted by nearly all, is productive of some good, and is a friend to the farmer, although he finds in the latter an inveterate enemy. During the winter the crow picks up a scanty subsistence; on the return of the spring the farm earth affords him a supply of grubs and other noxious larvæ on which he feeds liberally. He also acts, often times, as a self-constituted sentinel, chasing the thieving hawk from the poultry yard. The cedar bird for the hour together feeds on the all-despoiling canker worm. Wrens and bluebirds consume spiders, caterpillars and beetles. A single pair of sparrows will destroy between three and four thousand caterpillars in a week. Many other birds destroy a like proportion. Therefore let every farmer and occupier of the soil constitute himself the protector of the birds which are his chief friends.

Centennial Good Feeling.

The Boston *Journal* tells this story A few weeks since a resident of this city who had been passing a year in Texas started for home with his wife to renew his business connections in Boston. He reached Little Rock a few days after the 17th of June, and having recorded his name and residence was shown to his room. He had scarcely dusted his coat and washed up when a rap at the door was given. Upon opening it he found three strangers.

"You are from Boston, I think?" said the spokesman.

"Boston is my native place, and Boston is my destination," replied the gentleman.

"Well, you are the gentleman we are looking after," continued the Little Rocker. "We want you to step down stairs a few minutes."

"Don't go," said the wife, who had unpleasant reminiscences of past unpleasantness.

"We want you to go, too," continued the gentleman.

"Well, what does all this mean?" said the Bostonian. "Has anything broken, gentlemen?"

"Broken?" reiterated another member of the self appointed committee, "haven't you read the newspapers?"

"Have not seen a newspaper for three days," was the reply.

"Well, my friend," he continued, "Massachusetts and South Carolina have buried the hatchet on Bunker Hill, and Maryland and Virginia saw it accomplished. But come down stairs, for we've got something on ice, and as you are the first Bostonian that we have got hold of, we propose to have the deed of reconciliation between Arkansas and old Massachusetts signed and witnessed right here and now."

The Bostonian was a little dazed, but he went down stairs, where he was received with cheers. He was interviewed by the local editor, he and his wife were shown the beauties of the place in the best turnout in the place, and he was sent on his way rejoicing, with his hat chalked and his hotel bill paid. He now states that he is prouder than ever of old Boston, and relates the incident as indicative of the effect of the greetings given to our visitors by the people of Boston on the occasion of the centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill.

The Beginning.

Here is the Yute account of the creation: In the beginning the earth was covered with roots. You could not see before you. The Great Spirit took his bow and arrows and shot—shot so well that he scattered the mist. The earth became visible to him, but there were no men upon it. Then he took clay, fashioned a man and set him to bake. Man came out white; the fire had not been strong enough. The Great Spirit began his work again, and this time the man came out quite black; he had remained too long in the oven. It was necessary to try a third time. The experiment at length succeeded and man came out done to a turn; he was the redskin, the most perfect of human types.

Successful Shad Culture.

It will be remembered that Mr. Seth Green's experiment of introducing shad into the Genesee river with a view to the propagation in Lake Ontario of this delicious inhabitant of our waters, was proved successful by the capture of several well-grown fish. Another and more convincing proof now comes from Cobourg and other Canadian towns on the northern shore of the lake, which have been visited by great shoals of a novel sort of fish, supposed at first to be herring, but which proved on close examination to be shad, evidently from the Genesee plantation.

A Gambler Robbed.

A party of thieves entered a house in New York, representing that they were taking the census. The lady of the house only was present. They took off her apron, made a rope of it, and, putting it about her neck, two of the thieves drew it tightly, threatening to strangle the woman if she made a noise. Others of the party then robbed the house of bonds valued at $35,000. The house and stolen property belonged to a noted gambler, of whom the *Sun* says: Reared in a smithy, Dancer entered the late with professional gamesters as a dealer of "snaps." He won money rapidly, and hoarded it. He was one of the chief stockholders in the faro bank at 8 Barclay street. This bank is reported to have taken in $1,500,000 during the war. His enemies say that he is worth between $500,000 and $600,000. He has frequently carried on his person between $50,000 and $100,000, and on Monday morning he started out with $24,670 in his watch fob. Occasionally, when thus valuably freighted, he has beclouded his mind with liquor, but has generally escaped the sponger's hands. On a wintry morning four years ago, however, $1,000 was taken from the change pocket of his overcoat by a bootblack. A detective to whom Mr. Dancer promised to give one-half of the amount recovered soon handed $220 to him, and informed him that the boy was in the Tombs awaiting Mr. Dancer's action. Mr. Dancer, however, refused to prosecute the child, and even went before the grand jury to ask mercy for him.

Mr. Dancer's reputation as a back gammon player is unequaled in the United States, and in backgammon matches where skill alone is brought to bear he is commonly the victor. A few years ago a tricky professional, having arranged the box so that he could control the dice, challenged Mr. Dancer to a match. After Mr. Dancer had lost $400 he was warned by a friend. He then withdrew from the game. This is perhaps the only known instance in which he has been overreached. Gamblers say that while playing cards or backgammon he shows so much anxiety to win twenty-five cents as he would if the stakes were $25,000, and that he is as much elated over the winning of an opponent's last cent as he would be were his prize a fortune.

Among Mr. Dancer's treasures is a note signed by William M. Tweed, given in 1867, in addition to all the jewels then possessed by Mr. Tweed, as security for a loan of $2,000. Mr. Tweed was not singular in those days in borrowing money from Mr. Dancer, the latter frequently supplying the sinews of political warfare.

A Distressing Scene.

The Paterson (N. J.) papers tell the following story. Mrs. Post, wife of Thomas V. R. Post, residing on the Erie railway, near Ridgewood, sent her children to the store, about half a mile distant, on an errand. They were so long absent that she feared they would be late for school, and accordingly, taking her youngest—a little boy of less than two years—along with her, she started out to look for them and found them. They not having been to the store, or else having forgotten something, she concluded to go herself and send them on to school. She left the little one behind and started, not intending to be long gone. Upon returning some half an hour later, she observed, as she neared the track, an express train coming thundering along at the rate of a mile a minute, it being two hours behind time. She saw her child sitting, carelessly tossing up the sand, directly between the tracks and in the way of the incoming train. She rushed forward and with affright almost precipitated her own body beneath the iron wheels. So near was she that the locomotive struck her hands in passing, as she held them forth in her agonized attempt to do something for her child. The train passed and the little one was discovered with its head completely severed from its body—in fact, eye witnesses aver that the child's head rolled away on one side as the body fell on the other. The mother is said to have become a maniac.

A Desperate Miner.

Frank Engstrom, a Swedish miner well known in Austin, Nevada, has been barricaded in a drift connected with the Grove mine, where a body of rich ore has lately been struck. He is armed with guns, and refuses to let anybody come in or to come out himself. The sheriff, who knows him well, went to serve a warrant on him on account of some threats he had made to one of the men employed by Grove, but all attempts at explanation were vain. He has a lot of powder in the drift, and swears he will blow everything to atoms, himself included, if any attempt at an entrance is made. It appears that the Grove people broke through to the place where Engstrom was working, and where a rich body of ore has been found, they claiming it as their own, while Engstrom claims it as his. The entrance to the latter's drift, which is quite a distance from the Grove incline, is barricaded, and, it is said, so much caved in that it is very dangerous. The only safe exit, therefore, is through the Grove incline, but he declines to come out, food having been furnished him, as he says that his drift will be taken possession of as soon as he leaves it, and he intends to stay there until he hears from the Swedish consul in San Francisco, to whom he says he has written. A friend advised him to come out, offering to put a man of his own choosing in the drift during his absence, but he will listen to nothing, and it is feared he has become insane through excitement.

A Lockout.—The masters of cotton mills in Ashton, Shalybridge, Dunkinfield and Mossley, England, decided to give notice of the commencement of a lockout because the workpeople employed in certain departments refuse to refer disputes in regard to their wages to arbitration, and the other employees have quit work.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The American rifle team are determined to adhere to their original plan of engaging in only one team match on the other side of the water, and have consequently declined the match against the English picked eight. The Americans will shoot in the match to all comers at Wimbledon .. The town of Lisieux, department of Calvados, France, has been damaged by flood $400,000.... The cod-fishery around Newfoundland has been very remunerative, mackerel appearing in considerable quantities. The fishery at Margarets has not been so successful . .The comptroller of currency announces counterfeit $5 bills on the First, Third, and Traders' National Banks of Chicago; the First National Bank of Paxton, Ill., the First National Bank of Canton, Ill ....The Mormons have established a branch of their church and a newspaper called the *Adventurer* at Clarksburg, West Va .... Mark Brown, who murdered Sylvester Carr by shooting him through the head at Purvis, Sullivan county, N. Y., while in a drunken condition, was hanged at Monticello.... The New Jersey court of errors and appeals has rendered a decision in favor of the right of corporations to impose a local tax on railroad property.. .The steamship Hudson made the passage from New Orleans to New York in five days eight hours, being the fastest trip ever made between the ports ... While an express train was stopping for water in a lonely wood on the Vandalia railroad, in Illinois, two men mounted the engine, killed the engineer and ran off with the train. While this had been taking place some confederates had uncoupled the cars in the rear of the Adams express car so that they were left behind, and when they had proceeded some two miles they called upon the messenger in the car to surrender. As the car was strong and without windows he declined, and threatened to shoot the first man he saw breaking in. The robbers were unable to force an entrance and had to content themselves with firing a number of shots through the car in hopes of hitting the brave messenger. The conductor and train employees hurried after the robbers of the engine and express car, but when they arrived on the ground the miscreants had departed empty handed.

By the capsizing of a yacht off Gloucester, Mass., Robert O Thomas and an unknown companion were drowned . As a train on the Toledo and Wabash road was nearing Jacksonville, Ill., the engine struck some cattle on the track and was turned completely over, pinning the engineer and fireman beneath, while the steam surrounded them. When they were taken out they were terribly scalded. The engineer subsequently died, and the fireman cannot live .. Thomas Connolly, an Irish shoemaker, of Brooklyn, N. Y., while intoxicated, grossly insulted a Mrs. Shelly who resided in the same house, and who informed her husband The next day as Connolly, still under the influence of liquor, stepped into the street, he saw Mrs. Shelly sitting on her step with her little seven-year-old boy, and picking up a brick said he would kill her, at the same time throwing it with all his might. He struck the little boy on the head, producing death Messrs. Moody and Sankey have closed their revival meetings in London A Kansas City special says that an immense water-spout descended on the track of the Kansas Pacific railroad, near Kit Carson, in Colorado, and washed away two hundred feet of road .The foreign mail from New York on one steamer day amounted to 83,515 letters and seventy-seven bags of papers . An order has been issued from the treasury department forbidding the importation of breech-loading rifles or ammunition therefor into the territory of Alaska The physician attendant upon Robert Dale Owen says that that gentleman is hopelessly insane and cannot live long

The Iowa crops are generally good this year . The Newfoundland fishers are having bad luck this season A man and woman were found drowned in the lake at Waukegan, Ill., and as they had been loitering about there for some days, it is thought they committed suicide by deliberately walking into the water together A dispatch from San Francisco states that the Hoopa Indians, on the Klamath river, surrounded the Florence mine, shot one man and compelled the others to quit work. A force of soldiers was sent, but they were unable to control the Indians The Indians declare the miners must leave Advices from Zara, the capital of Dalmatia, represent that Panslavic emissaries spread reports among the Herzegovinians that the Turks intended to extirpate the Christians. The falsehoods caused the insurrection, which is taking great dimensions. Masses of insurgents surround the towns of Gacko, Nevesini, and Stolatz. Six hundred families have fled into Croatia and Servia, and twelve hundred have arrived in Dalmatia at different points along the frontier .. As a party of Orangemen, about a dozen in number, with their wives were disembarking from a steamboat at Lawrence, Mass., after celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, at a picnic, they were assaulted by a crowd. The protection of the police was sought, and under escort of the mayor and a force of officers the little party started for home. The mob had increased meanwhile and threw bricks and other missiles, severely injuring many of the police as well as Orangemen. The mob finally got so far that the Orangemen drew their pistols and fired a volley, which quickly scattered the crowd, and resulted in the wounding of two men, a woman and a boy. Twelve Orangemen and four policemen were badly injured from bricks and stones. A very daring robbery was perpetrated in the heart of New York city in daylight. About ten o'clock in the morning three men with implements in their hands called at a house in Eleventh street occupied by a Mrs. Danser, and informed Mrs. Danser, the only one at home, that they were sent to inspect the water pipes. She admitted them, but no sooner was the door closed than they seized and gagged her; and on her refusal to tell where Mr. Danser kept his bonds, they ransacked the entire house most thoroughly—throwing clothing about, breaking open everything, and even ripping up the carpets and upholstery They succeeded in carrying off $40,000 in Virginia bonds.

The boat race between the college freshmen crews at Saratoga was one of the most closely contested contests ever held in our waters. Harvard, Brown, Princeton and Cornell were represented, and right gallantly did each crew strive for their place of honor. From the start until the close there was not a boat's length difference between the foremost and last crew. Harvard led slightly most of the distance, but was passed at last by Cornell, who won the race in 17.02½, followed by Harvard in 17.07½, Brown in 17 09½, and Princeton in 17.19½. One of Brown's men caught a "crab" which caused them to lose stroke, thus throwing them behind. .The crops of Europe are less than last year, and prices are slightly increasing . . Smallpox is on the increase in New York city.....The ribbons of New York city are becoming better day by day. The latest instance in which a young man called at a house of Mrs. Van Slack, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of inspecting the house for sanitary purposes. He was admitted, and after looking about, talked very pleasantly to Mrs. Van Slack, and complimented her on the cleanliness of the house. While the lady was thus off her guard the man caught her by the throat and choked her insensible, and then robbed her of $60 she had in her pocket..... England's crops will not be as large this year as last.....Doc Sweeney, the last and boldest of the Carbondale bank robbers, has been arrested and lodged in jail at Wilkesbarre, Pa..... Burglars broke into the house of James P. Boonton, on Orange mountain, N. J., and after tying and gagging Mr. and Mrs. Boonton, searched the house until they secured $900 in cash, with which they made off.

The great college race at Saratoga, as well as the freshmen race on the day previously, was won by Cornell College; the latter in the very handsome time of sixteen minutes fifty-three and one-quarter seconds. The crews were in line and started at 12·04; there being thirteen of them representing the leading colleges of the country. At the end of the first half-mile Cornell and Harvard were ahead, then Harvard took the lead, but not to keep it, for Cornell made a handsome spurt, recovered lost ground and won the university race. The official report gives the boats the following record: Cornell, first; Columbia, second; Harvard, third; Dartmouth, fourth, Yale, fifth. Others straggled. There was great enthusiasm over the Cornell crew. They were carried back and forth before the grand stand, amid enthusiastic demonstrations.

A white man and a negro at Milton, Fla., each charged with an indecent assault upon a white woman, were lynched by a mob. The coroner's jury which held an inquest returned a verdict of "Hanged by parties unknown, and served them right."..... The steamer Idaho, from Liverpool, brought 761 Mormons on their way to Salt Lake City. They were from Scandinavia and the British Isles....The great meetings called in London to protest against the grant for the Prince of Wales Indian journey, was a failure..... Spain has finally given way to China, and will allow Chinese consuls to go to Cuba to attend to the Coolies.. . The rear end of the City Hotel, Lynchburg, Va., fell early in the morning, burying four persons in the ruins. A man named Harris and a negro were the only ones taken out alive, and they were severely injured. The building was old, but was considered safe A special dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says a daring band of horse thieves, numbering one hundred members, thoroughly organized, is operating in the Arkansas valley.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has left England for the continent. Much damage has been done to the crops of Great Britain by the overflowing of rivers, caused by heavy rains. In Wales thirteen persons were drowned by the flood . .A defalcation of $15,000 is reported in the revenue office at Louisville, Ky. The complete census of Rhode Island shows 258,132 inhabitants Ohio will be well represented at the centennial .. A Mrs. Meyer, of Canton, O., was robbed of $20,000 in mortgage notes and silverware. The first intimation the lady had of the loss was a letter asking how much she would pay for the return of the property. The police arrested the thief . A centennial harvest celebration was held at Salem, N. J The July returns to the department of agriculture shows an improvement in the cotton crop during June in all the cotton States excepting Texas . The mill owners of Chandlerc, Canada, at a meeting held for the purpose, agreed to reduce the wages of their employees twenty per cent. . The college sports at Saratoga were closed with running and walking matches. Barber, of Amherst, won the one-mile race in 4.44½ The one-mile walk was won by Platt, of Williams, in 7 50. In the seven-mile walk Taylor, of Harvard came in first in 65 15½ The quarter mile run was made by Culver, of Union, in 55½ seconds. The half-mile race was won by Trumbell, of Yale, in 2.06½. In the three-mile walk Taylor, of Harvard, was victorious in 25 24.4 The one hundred yard dash was won by Potter, of Cornell, in 10¾ The three mile race resulted in a victory for Morrell, of Amherst, in 17 07¾. The hurdle race of one hundred yards, over ten hurdles, was won by Maxwell, of Yale, in 19½ seconds.

The Schoolgirl.

An unsophisticated magazine writer says . "When a young girl reaches the age of fifteen or sixteen years, she begins to think of the mysterious subject of matrimony, a state, the delights of which her youthful imagination shadows forth in the most captivating forms." If this writer were to sit down on the curbstones and listen, just after school is dismissed, he would not only hear girls less than nine years of age talking about marriage, but he would actually hear them discussing the day of the week auspicious for putting their asburd little heads into the yoke. There never was a time in the history of the world when well conducted convents were so necessary as now, and a very large proportion of all the female babies should be put into them three weeks after birth.

An Unfortunate Man.

Henry Hanks, of Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y, a short time ago lost a daughter, who died after a short illness. Shortly afterward his wife died in child birth. Two weeks afterward he was discharged from the Staten Island ferry company. Then his remaining child, while picking cherries, fell and was impaled on a picket, receiving injuries from which it cannot recover. While a doctor was dressing the wounds, a kerosene lamp exploded, setting fire to the child's bed. Hanks, in attempting to extinguish the flames, was seriously burned about the head, face and hands.

The noted running horse, Lexington, just dead, was the sire of Norfolk, Asteroid, Idlewild, Lightning, Lancaster, Harry Bassett, Kingfisher, Kentucky, Braywood, Bayonet, Daniel Boone, Preakness, Monarchist, Acrobat, Judge Curtis, Vauxhall, Foster, Tom Bowling, Wanderer, and many other famous runners.

The Great Medical Reformation.

The satanic theory that preparations which inflame the brain are, in any sense of the word, remedies, has been overthrown, and can never be re-established. The wonderful effects which have attended the use of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters as an antidote to the causes of disease and a cure for every controllable ailment, have demonstrated the utter fallacy of the doctrine that alcohol is a tonic as well as a stimulant. The new and incomparable vegetable remedy which has superseded the death draught of rum bitters is as free from every intoxicating element as the dew of Heaven, yet see how it is invigorating the nervous, relieving the bilious, curing the dyspeptic, purifying the blood of the scrofulous, strengthening the debilitated, arresting premature decay, and replacing despondency and weakness with cheerfulness and activity. Truly a grand medical revolution is in progress.

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	11	@	12¾
Common to Good Texans	07¼	@	11¾
Milch Cows	30 00	@	80 00
Hogs—Live	07¼	@	07¾
Dressed	09¾	@	09¾
Sheep	06¾	@	06¾
Lambs	08	@	10
Cotton—Middling	13¾	@	13¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 80	@	5 90
State Extra	5 20	@	5 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 37	@	1 38
No. 2 Spring	1 30	@	1 30
Rye—State	1 02	@	1 10
Barley—State	1 20	@	1 20
Barley Malt	1 42½	@	1 50
Oats—Mixed Western	40	@	41¾
Corn—Mixed Western	79½	@	81
May, per cwt	88	@	1 10
Straw, per cwt	60	@	80
Hops—'74—'75	38	@	72
Pork—Mess	20	@	20 40
Lard	13¾	@	13¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	12 00	@	14 50
" No. 2, new	9 00	@	10 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 50	@	5 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	30	@	40
Petroleum—Crude	05¾	@	05¾
Wool—California Fleece	28	@	34
Texas "	28	@	34
Australian "	45	@	54
Butter—State	28	@	30
Western Dairy	22	@	24
Western Yellow	18	@	22
Western Ordinary	13	@	14
Pennsylvania Fine	23	@	25
Cheese—State Factory	09	@	13¾
State Skimmed	02	@	06
Western	05	@	10
Eggs—State	22	@	22
ALBANY			
Wheat	1 35	@	1 37
Rye—State	1 00	@	1 00
Corn—Mixed	83	@	84
Barley—State	1 20	@	1 20
Oats—State	42	@	43½
BUFFALO			
Flour	6 75	@	7 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 18	@	1 18
Corn—Mixed	72	@	73½
Oats	35	@	40
Rye	1 12	@	1 12
Barley	1 40	@	1 40
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Middlings	15½	@	15½
Flour—Extra	6 15	@	6 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 35	@	1 35
Rye	90	@	1 00
Corn—Yellow	87	@	87
Oats—Mixed	39	@	39
Petroleum	08¾	@	08¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 75	@	6 25
Wheat—Western Red	1 29	@	1 36
Rye	1 03	@	1 03
Corn—Yellow	84	@	84
Mixed	83½	@	84
Oats—Mixed	40	@	40
Petroleum—Crude, 7¾ cases			Refined, 11½

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